

6 JUL 1963
oda
society subway



do it do it.....

do it is a free service designed to let the university community know of important events during the coming week on campus. Should your group desire to place a "blurb" in this section, submit it either in typed form or by phone to the lambda office by the Thursday before Tuesday publication.

The Pub (La Voyageur) will be closed this week as the coolers and other equipment are transferred to the new pub downstairs. Hopefully this work will be completed by Friday to enable "La Maison des Francophones" to hold a special evening of French entertainment, featuring François Lemieux.

Our apologies to our patrons ... Lappas Brothers will be serving "refreshments" in the Schooner lounge for the stalwarts on campus.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 27 thru WEDNESDAY APRIL 10. Middle East Treasures - Exhibition from Wednesday, March 27 to Wednesday April 10, 1974; on the second floor of the Parker Building, Laurentian University. Organized by The Canadian Arab Club of Sudbury and Laurentian University Library -- Visiting hours daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Tresors D'Orient - Exposition du mercredi 27 mars au mercredi

di 10 avril, 1974; au 2e étage de la tour Parker, Université Laurentienne. Organisée par le Club Arabo-Canadien de Sudbury et la bibliothèque de l'Université Laurentienne -- Visite tous les jours de 9 heures à 21 heures.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 27 thru FRIDAY MARCH 29. Room 808 - Library Tower: "Not with my life you don't". - 2 showings daily - Noon & 2pm - no admission charge - 15 minute show.

The School of Social Work invites all the Laurentian community to this multi-media presentation concerned with the thoughts and feelings of one Laurentian student upon graduation. Produced by Bruce Mellott.

FRIDAY MARCH 29. Le Voyageur 8 p.m. - 1 a.m. La Maison des Francophones present "François Lemieux" - Café Chantant style. Everyone welcome François is a superb entertainer, as was seen at

La Nuit sur L'Etang.

SATURDAY MARCH 30. Great Hall 8 p.m. - 1 a.m. Last dance of the year - wind-up bash featuring "MAJOR HOOPLES BOARDING HOUSE" - stars of 2 past Winter Carnivals, 2 Fresh Week shows and an unforgettable week in the pub....one of the most consistent bands this past few years don't miss the Major Hooples set - pure nostalgia and GOOD. Students \$1.00, Guests \$2.00

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GET INVOLVED WITH THE CANADIAN ARMED FORCES.

Unemployment Laws

VANCOUVER (CUP)--Many students will be eligible to collect up to \$107 a week in unemployment insurance after classes finish this term.

To qualify, a student needs to have worked only eight insurable weeks in the year prior to submission of the application.

The necessary weeks may be either a student's previous summer job (regardless whether she or he was laid off or quit to return to school) or a sufficient amount of part time work during the year.

In most cases, benefits become payable two weeks after the application is submitted. A three week penalty clause, levied against those who quit jobs, does not apply to students.

However, there's more to collecting unemployment insurance benefits than submitting your name to UIC.

Unemployment Insurance Commission Public Relations officer Bill Parker says students must actively be looking for work while collecting benefits.

"It doesn't matter if you're a university student, carpenter or painter", he says, "students are not a special breed."

Students are not eligible to collect funds while attending school but once classes are finished they can scoop up the free cash.

So long as your request for benefits is "reasonable" you are entitled to receive full employment benefits. Reasonable includes searching for jobs during the exam period as long as students disqualify themselves from benefits on the actual exam day, says Barker.

But Barker says reasonableness is a subjective quality and so each case is dealt with individually, and students with daytime classes or absurdly specific job re-

quirements are ineligible, he said.

Fred Morely, also a UIC flack, said the commission will pay students two-thirds of their average weekly or part-time income up to a maximum of \$160, that means a weekly cheque of \$107 less deductions.

Morely said the commission's biggest worry is with students who claimed benefits for the few weeks after they were laid off last summer. They are not eligible for benefits, he said.

Awareness

by Bob Fôrde

Do you experience all the time? I don't know if I do but I tried to find out this past weekend. I attended a symposium on Mental States and Awareness.

Because of the few posters I saw around the campus, I was made aware of the fact that the symposium would be held on Friday, March 15. There were two sessions running from 4-6 p.m. and then from 7-9 p.m.

At about 4:15 p.m., I arrived on the 11th floor and headed toward the Senate Chamber when I saw a motley crowd of about 15 persons standing around in the governor's lounge. Thinking that things had not yet gotten underway, I stepped boldly forward only to be informed that as far as anyone there knew the 4-6 p.m. session had been cancelled.

Promising to return at 7 p.m., I left. I was not then aware (mentally or otherwise) that the pos-

ters said "4-6 p.m., President's Dining Room".

At 7 p.m. I returned to the Senate Chamber and over two and a half hours of sometimes funny and sometimes serious discussion, it left me at times utterly confused.

For many it was a very enlightening evening although many left with the impression that the topic was never really discussed.

Six of Laurentian's illustrious professors were scheduled to read papers although I only managed to hear three.

They were Dinorcia, Ford and Persinger; the afternoon speakers were Moroz, Nash and Wilkinson.

After the evening speakers had read their papers, an open discussion was encouraged and discouraged due to the lack of time.

The entire session ended in the governor's lounge where there was a cash bar with free snacks.

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From Washington with love

by Ken Pope

Washington has dispatched a new Ambassador to our fair land, one William J. Porter. He will take up his duties this week, with the specific assignment of convincing the Canadian government that it "can and should be more aggressive in its foreign policy". Apparently the US State Department feels Canada is "showing signs of being unwilling to live up to its new economic and political potential". Mr. Porter was most recently third man from the top in Hank Kissinger's state department. He has held positions in both Vietnam and Korea.

We should be honoured that our friends to the south feel we are sufficiently important to warrant such an experienced diplomat. If we happen to have a civil war, he can give the government in Ottawa all sorts of helpful hints. His two previous postings have given him plenty of practice. Who knows, maybe he'll even loan a few platoons of Marines in the name of Canada-US friendship.

At a press conference last week Mr. Porter anxiously assured reporters that "it isn't that we're even going to run parallel. That's not the point; that's not it at all." His assurance does little to set my mind at ease. Would his reaction be unqualified pleasure over our exhibition of autonomy if Canada was to "aggressively" decide selling locomotives to Cuba would not be anathema to the future of the West. In fact it might even be good for Canada to improve international relations.

Mr. Porter minimized conflicts of interest such as extra-territorial laws governing American branch plants. After all, as he said, we should "continue focusing on political rather than economic matters". The mutual exclusion of these two areas is open to some debate; does he mean that international economics has no effect on international politics?

Perhaps he is referring only to Canadian-American economic issues. Luckily for our business market's stability, although "from time to time in this or that area... problems do arise, there are mechanisms, there is experience which will enable us to deal with it (sic) and we will deal with such problems". Apparently Mr. Porter feels that the tried and true joint committee methods which brought us the Columbia River treaty and the Great Lakes pollution pact will provide equally successful solutions in the future. No doubt they will.

At any rate, he feels that the American presence and influence in Canada is nothing if not eminently proper. American investment has seen "the establish-

(reprinted from the Cord Weekly)

ment of a relationship which will permit equitable economic development and equitable benefit from such development." Controlling better than 60 percent of the economy is just a fair return on investment. Not only that but "the whole effort of the United States... in terms of approach to Canada has been to see Canadian development... move on... in the field of foreign affairs as well as Canadian internal development". I appreciate my southern brother's concern for my well being. I'd be equally appreciative if he'd let me pick a Canadian author over a Harvey's hamburger.

The essence of Mr. Porter's plan for Canada is to use our natural resources as a lever in world affairs, to the advantage of the United States. His obvious continentalist inclination is exemplified by the ease with which he sees us as joint owners of Canadian energy.

"I firmly believe that this continent and those who sit astride its resources... are going to exert tremendous influence as we develop these resources. We (sic) can be exporters of energy to the world."

Perhaps the Americans should become self-sufficient in energy sources before they speak of exporting it. Any other course of action would have an adverse effect on their beloved GNP. Or maybe that isn't quite what he meant.

Besides consistently failing to oppose American imperialism abroad, Canada has the advantage of having a generally good international status. This makes Canada useful as a front for the US, which currently is exhibiting internal corruption and has had a tarnished reputation for some time.

The fact that Canada has opted out of the ICCS in Vietnam, has shown itself to be less enthusiastic of late about exporting oil, and is maintaining a low profile in NATO (regardless of the Red Threat) does not disillusion our Mr. Porter. As he says "there will be steps forward and occasionally steps that don't seem positive... but all in all we have the impression that Canada's potential for influencing people and affecting situations, usually in a helpful manner, is increasing".

Canadian complicity in American misadventures will be sure to only damage our identity as a sovereign nation and necessarily will endanger world peace. With nothing to gain and everything to lose, we would be insane to join with Americans in the international arena in a more active way than at present.

My guess is that this is just what will happen.



Sudbury womens place

By Nancy Luhta

The Sudbury YWCA is interested in contacting post-secondary students who might be interested in working on a summer project to set up a Sudbury Women's Place. This centre would also depend on a survey done this summer to see what the needs of the local women are. After determining these needs, the Centre would be es-

tablished and staffing of the centre would be required.

If the YWCA is successful in obtaining a federal grant for the project, five students would be needed, pay being \$100 a week for 10-14 weeks.

When the summer grant is up volunteers will be encouraged to take over the Centre.

Talcs will also be given to va-

rious groups to publicize the Centre.

Students who can communicate in a second language in addition to English would be particularly valuable.

Students interested should leave their name, address, phone number and a brief biographical sketch at the Sociology Department Office, c/o Ms. Jane Ursel.

McDonald Bothwell win

By Nancy Luhta

Election time came and went. That was the kind of attitude generated throughout both the election campaign right on down to the actual voting.

Low turnout was once again shown since only 35% of the total student body voted. Thus your duly elected representatives were not so representative of the student body as was hoped to be. Rachel Cantin was acclaimed Fr. Vice President. Bruce Bothwell, the elected English V.P. was the only SGA executive member whose victory was decisively won. Bruce's votes totalled 315.

Nell McDonald SGA President carried the votes in the Science II Cafeteria and the P. Ed. Polls. Runner-up Mike McWade carried U. of S. while Mike Slawny topped the Bowling Alley Poll but not by too large of a majority. There,

the voting pattern was distributed between the top four Presidential candidates, Vivian Easton, Nell McDonald, Mike McWade and Mike Slawny, each of whom received over 50 votes.

Sloppy election procedures hampered some scrutineers' duties. On the first day of voting, it was found that ballots and ballot boxes were already given to each poll clerk the night before. Thus examination of the ballot boxes by two scrutineers was denied. By the time Dave Watkin, the C.R.O. was found, polls were open and no chance of examination was possible.

During the transferring procedure where ballots were taken from the ballot boxes into appropriate bags for sealing, one presidential candidate was in the room. Upon asked if he should be there, by one scrutineer, he replied with a snide comment.

Another incident which denied access of a tally book for counting names occurred. One scrutineer was beginning to add up the number of students who voted at one poll when the book was promptly grabbed out of her hands by Malcolm Jacobs, current President. He replied that she had no business looking there.

When the final count began, some candidates' scrutineers were not informed of the time change from 9 pm to 7 pm. By then all counts were taken except from the three residence polls. The Thornloe Poll was not open that Wednesday night from 7-9 pm since it was stated by the Chief Returning Officer that most of the College had already voted.

The method used to keep track of the voters was well organized and eliminated the problem of voting twice.

Cruddy hassles

WASHINGTON (CPS-CUPI)-Nearly two years after President Nixon signed a joint agreement with Canada to clean up the Great Lakes, no federal program is yet in operation.

Although Congress has appropriated funds for 115 projects (21% of the U.S. commitment) Nixon has impounded much of that money. In fiscal year 1974, out of \$8 billion allotted for water purification, the Environmental Protection Agency is using only \$3 billion.

Canada meanwhile has provided funds for nearly 75% of its \$250

million commitment is operating 16 new municipal sewage treatment plants and has extended or improved 18 others.

Of the four mutually owned lakes, Lake Erie is the dirtiest, absorbing the wastes of 12 million Americans, mostly from Detroit, Cleveland, Erie and Buffalo.

The city of Niagara Falls, N.Y. pours 85 million gallons of raw sewage every day into Lake Ontario, 10 miles downstream, Niagara Falls, Ontario, on the other side of the Niagara River, treats and disinfects its sewage and uses it to produce hydro-electric power before releasing it into the river.

ELECTION RESULTS

EASTON	MACDONALD	MCWADE	PETRYNA	POTVIN	SLAWNY
99	197	153	44	33	135
FORGET	PELLOW	BOTHWELL			
142	50	315			

FOR DETAILED RESULTS SEE PAGE 6

lambda

the second decade

Editor BILL SCANDLAN
Business Manager JOHN KOWALSKI
LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY, SUDBURY, ONTARIO
MEMBER - CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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Letters to the editor must be typed and cannot be printed unless signed with address and telephone number. Pen names will be accepted only if just cause can be shown for them.

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The Lambda office is located in Room L-222, R. D. Parker Building, Laurentian University. Please call 675-1151 ext. 25 or call directly 673-8613.

This week no this week this week, this week next week. This week's issue is dedicated to barb cameron, get well soon, endit.

France in America

By Noel Beach

Historians have for decades depended upon primary source documents for their writings and because of their constant use of footnotes, unless the works were being read by fellow historians, the final publications tended to be ignored. Times are changing and the readable history is becoming popular with non-students of history.

Various reviewers of late have heaped platitudes upon the works of W.J. Eccles, extolling the thoroughness of his research. And this cannot be denied. Eccles has pushed historical writing to new heights; scholarly yet entirely readable.

"France in America", still a relatively new work, has been placed as required reading on many course lists throughout the country, and for good reason. Eccles deals not with the French in Quebec, nor the French in Louisiana, nor along the Mississippi, nor in the Caribbean as isolated settlements but rather weaves the French fact which covered more than half the North American Continent into a neat story of intrigue, and heart-break, discovery and settlement.

There are bits of information which one may regard as new, others as old theories retold, but seldom has so fine a work been published. While a work as compact as France in America cannot, because of its limitations retell the history of 3 centuries, it nevertheless remains a remarkable effort for its content.

Medicare is not a 20th century "phenomenon"; early New France had it albeit on a very limited scale.

Although Eccles makes note of the "stone age" cultures of the North American natives when the French arrived, he points out that the civilized Europeans found themselves adapting to the native culture for various reasons. Snow shoes and toboggans became the only method of winter travel, and the birch-bark canoe was adapted for freighter use. Interesting is it not that civilized man required the help of stone age man to exist?

"France in America" is at once a survey of the French in the colonization of the continent yet at the same time is more specific than any survey could hope to be. It is probably without reservation one of the most enlightening and influential works yet published in North American history, but that is what one has come to expect from Dr. Eccles. His presence will be felt for years to come as he fills the void currently existing in research and publication.

page four

COMMENT

by Vivian Easton

By now most students will have learned of the election results and who the new executive are. You may also have heard that only 35% of the student body turned up at the polls. The remaining 65% had disappeared into the woodwork or crawled under local rocks. It is obscene to say the least. We only have 35% of the students here that are alive and well. The new S.G.A. executive can now gauge the type of support they can expect in the future and the administrators can see just how much the students really care.

Perhaps I can now make my wil generalizations about L.U. students. We have a lot of mindless cabbages on this campus. We also have a surplus of verbal diarrhea and mental constipation at good old L.U., the concrete playpen of the North. You know, any student that tries to make things better for you needs your support. The S.G.A., student reps., of all sorts and descriptions, Lambda, and the various organizations exist for your benefit not their own. Without your support they become powerless and fail to meet their obligations. You can't criticize effort. We try, why can't you?

For the last year I have sat and listened to students bitch about various issues but mainly about the lack of communication and the "shitty student newspaper". It always boils down to the same thing. Bitch, bitch, but don't get off your ass and do something about the situation. For the rest of the term and next year we'll be subjected to the walling and crying of the student body. They'll bitch about appeals, about registration, orientation week and God knows what else. We'll listen as usual and try to get them off their butts but it will be a vain effort because L.U. students don't give a damn about their university or what happens to it. They'd rather sit on their brains and swill booze until it comes out their ears.

You can verbalize all you want about the state of affairs on campus but remember you make this place what it is by the amount of effort you put into it (which hasn't been that much).

Having done my "students are cabbages" fit for the hundredth time this year we can now move on to another issue. Perhaps this is not the place to comment on public hygiene but it does seem appropriate. Last Saturday some of us were feeling a little lazy about cooking and decided to use the services of the Hitching Post. While waiting to be served by a rather rushed girl, we observed that she was wiping her hands on the rump and legs of her jeans. As the orders flowed in the mustard became more visible on the jeans. Now from what I gather that's a no no when serving food to the public. It also made my appetite vanish somewhat. Had she never heard of aprons?

I suggest that the management provide such garments to their staff for health reasons and for the sake of students' stomachs.

Thursday, March 21, the ISO members held a get together to show slides of their trip to Guyana. A fair number of students turned up to the showing on the 11th floor. I'd like to thank Peter McGrath for explaining the slides to me and answering the questions I fielded his way.

Little things make the world go round. Like the mugging that took place on a Sunday afternoon in one of the dark hallways of L.U. It could only happen here. Who ever did it, may you get the clap and rot in good health. And here's to the noisier trio, (you know who you are), who found their way to the 11th floor on Thursday night. It wasn't the time or place so break your legs the next time you feel tempted to raise hell.

Before going I'd like to congratulate the new executive, wish Bruce the best, and thank all those who threw their support my way.

EXORCISM



editors

thanks

Dear Bill:

I'd like to thank all my friends and supporters who worked for me in last week's election. A lot of effort was put out by many people - too numerous to single out. Congratulations to Neil McDonald and Bruce Bothwell. I hope that the SGA will address itself to all concerns and issues that were brought out in this election. The SGA council - and especially the executive - cannot discriminate against any group of students in its decisions. To do so would bring about a repetition of the sorry episodes of last year. Even if some council members find it hard to agree with differing views,

points no member of council or executive should use power as a goad to budge on opponents to toe the line. Last year proved that those trying such tactics lost the confidence of the student body - and the SGA council. Don't repeat old mistakes - then you'll have the confidence of the student body.

Best wishes to SGA Council
Mike Slawny
former SGA rep.

blood

Dear Sir:

I am writing to express the deep concern of the Canadian Hemophilia Society over advertisements now appearing in the publications of Canadian Universities, paid for by commercial firms which offer to buy blood from students. These ads openly ask the students if they need extra money.

Our organization feels strongly that we should bring to the attention of students, through your university publication, the following facts.

The Canadian Hemophilia Society was instituted some 20 years ago, through the efforts of concerned parents of hemophilic children, because of the lack of proper treatment and knowledge at that time to control this bleeding defect by blood transfusions. The Canadian Red Cross Voluntary Blood Donor Services have supported our cause, and indeed are the lifeline of hemophiliacs. It is through their efforts in the collection of blood from voluntary donors, and intensive research in this and other countries, that our boy and men are now able to have the best available treatment, and to enjoy their rightful place in society.

Canada has one of the highest

records in the world as voluntary donors of blood, the products of which are used to treat all blood disorders, not just hemophilia. In fact, hemophiliacs use only one-fifth of a blood transfusion. Our Society takes the stand that the commercial sale of blood is repugnant, and we are certain that Canadians everywhere feel the same. We are sure that Canadian students are for the most part sympathetic with the present day philosophy that some things simply do not have a monetary value. Surely today's students would be shocked if an advertisement were to appear concerning the sale of an eye, cornea, kidney or heart. Is not blood an even more vital matter? Nowhere in Canada does a patient requiring blood transfusions have to pay, because our hospitals are supplied through the Canadian Red Cross Voluntary Blood Services. We have been encouraged many times to note that blood donor clinics held at universities meet with great success. We are, therefore, all the more apprehensive to think that our universities might become commercial blood depots, if such advertisements are carried in their publications.

It might be of interest to you to know that where commercial blood depots exist, the incidence of hepatitis and other diseases has proven to be very much higher in purchased blood than that from volunteers. A person generous enough to give of himself would not risk concealment of a transmittable disease such as hepatitis, and so cause added suffering to the person requiring this vital material. However, a person deliberately selling his blood for monetary gain, is not concerned to reveal such information, and puts the onus on the buyer to make the discovery at a later date, and such discovery is often not possible until too late.

We know nothing of the firm or firms advertising for paid donors, or where they in turn sell the blood they buy, but their business obviously comes under the category of commercial blood banking. We can only hope and pray that Canadians will summarily reject such offers, and continue to freely donate blood in respect for their fellow citizens in times of need.

We do not, of course, wish to

interfere in any way with the advertising policies of university publications, but we would hope that once knowing the full facts behind ads for paid donors, the staff members might have second thoughts about accepting them, or at least feel inclined to publish the gist of the information given above.

Yours sincerely,
Mrs. C.E.C. Harris
President

their victories and along with Rachel Cantin wish the new executive all the best of luck next year. I hope all the candidates join me in and will work with the new Council for a better S.G.A. and put an end to this dissident rivalry that plagued last years Executive.

Thank you
Allan Forget

thank you

Dear Editor:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who supported me in my campaign for S.G.A. Eng. Vice-President. It was all very much appreciated.

I would like to congratulate Neil Macdonald and Bruce Bothwell on

congrats

Dear Editor:

I wish to thank all the people in UC for their tremendous effort in organizing the UC Annual Banquet. The price was right, the mood fantastic, and everyone there had a time they'll never forget.

Keep up the work University College. Your efforts do not go unnoticed.

Nancy Luhta

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Applicants must have at least first year accounting or the equivalent.

DEADLINE

MARCH 30TH, 1974

Presidential Election**Individual Poll Results**

TOTAL POLL COUNT FOR SCIENCE II CAFETERIA - 234

EASTON	MCDONALD	MCWADE	PETRYNA	POTVIN	SLAWNY	FORGET	PELLOW	BOTHWELL
26	54	9	11	6	25	31	6	56

TOTAL POLL COUNT FOR BOWLING ALLEY - 583

EASTON	MCDONALD	MCWADE	PETRYNA	POTVIN	SLAWNY	FORGET	PELLOW	BOTHWELL
53	66	69	20	18	85	48	20	178

TOTAL POLL COUNT FOR P. ED. - 84

EASTON	MCDONALD	MCWADE	PETRYNA	POTVIN	SLAWNY	FORGET	PELLOW	BOTHWELL
3	26	11	3	4	3	11	5	18

TOTAL POLL COUNT FOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE - 39

EASTON	MCDONALD	MCWADE	PETRYNA	POTVIN	SLAWNY	FORGET	PELLOW	BOTHWELL
4	6	6	0	0	0	4	0	13

TOTAL POLL COUNT FOR SINGLE STUDENTS - 71

EASTON	MCDONALD	MCWADE	PETRYNA	POTVIN	SLAWNY	FORGET	PELLOW	BOTHWELL
7	8	8	8	1	7	7	4	19

TOTAL POLL COUNT FOR THORNLOE COLLEGE - 23

EASTON	MCDONALD	MCWADE	PETRYNA	POTVIN	SLAWNY	BOTHWELL	FORGET	PELLOW
2	5	4	0	0	2	8	1	1

TOTAL POLL COUNT FOR U. of S. - 83

EASTON	MCDONALD	MCWADE	PETRYNA	POTVIN	SLAWNY	BOTHWELL	FORGET	PELLOW
2	13	31	1	0	3	14	13	3

TOTAL POLL COUNT FOR HUNTINGTON - 93

EASTON	MCDONALD	MCWADE	PETRYNA	POTVIN	SLAWNY	BOTHWELL	FORGET	PELLOW
2	19	15	1	4	4	9	27	11

Voter turnout 35%



Guyana

By Dr. G. Mount

As many of you know, I had the opportunity earlier this month to visit Guyana as part of the Laurentian University delegation in the exchange programme between our own university and the University of Guyana. While preparing to go there, and while there, I could not help but notice some similarities between Guyanese and Canadian history. There were also, of course, important differences. Among the similarities are these:

- I) Both Canada and Guyana used to be British colonies. Both are members of the Commonwealth today.
- II) Canada in North America and Guyana in South America are both located in areas of importance to the United States.
- III) Located as they are on the mainland of their respective continents, both have had boundary disputes with their neighbours.

Two significant differences are as follows:

- I) Most boundary disputes in Canadian history have been with the United States itself. Guyana's most serious dispute has been with a one-time client state or satellite of the United States, Venezuela.
- II) Canada's last serious boundary dispute with the United States, the Alaska Boundary Dispute, was settled once and for all in 1903. Guyana's confrontation with Venezuela reached a climax shortly before 1903 but has continued, with ups and downs, to this day. For a good part of the nineteenth century, there were genuine ambiguities as to the whereabouts of both boundaries -- the one between Alaska and Canada, and the one between British Guiana, as Guyana was called before independence in 1966, and Venezuela. Venezuela was continually complaining that Great Britain was exerting sovereignty over what ought to have been Venezuelan territory. Eventually, in 1895, United States President Grover Cleveland and his hard bitten Secretary of State, Richard Olney, ordered the British to submit the dispute to arbitration. At first reluctant, the British finally agreed to do so for the sake of peaceful relations with the United States. (Any student of Canadian history will find British concessions to the United States a familiar story.) The result was a treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela -- NOT one between Great Britain and the United States -- which established a five-member arbitration tribunal. The tribunal consisted of two Americans, appointed by the United States and Venezuela; two Britons, appointed by the British; and a neutral chairman. If the two sides had not been able to select one, the King of Sweden was to do so, but everyone was able to accept a certain Russian diplomat.

In 1899, the tribunal rendered its decision. It gave some of the

disputed territory to Venezuela and most to British Guiana. The 1899 decision set the boundary where it is today.

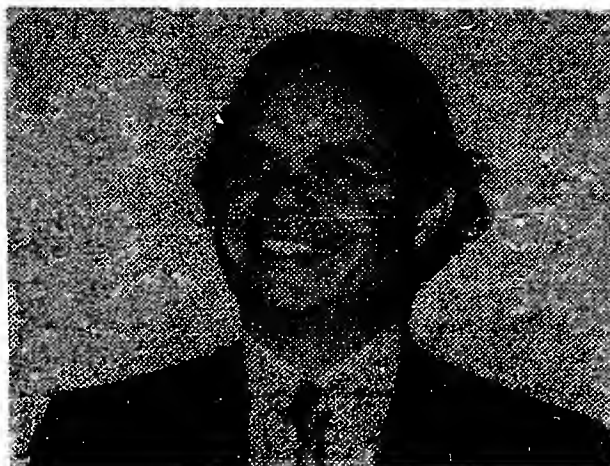
Four years later, the Alaska problem climaxed. It was not an unreasonable idea that the model of an odd-numbered tribunal could serve as a precedent, but because United States territory -- not simply Venezuelan territory -- was at stake, President Theodore Roosevelt insisted on an even-numbered tribunal so that he could not lose. Everyone is familiar with the outcome. The British representative voted with the three Americans to defeat the two Canadians four to two. Canadians felt angry at the bullying tactics of the Americans and the British betrayal. Canada had no choice but to accept the decision and, unpleasant as it was, the issue was finally resolved.

British Guiana, which did much better in the 1899 settlement than did Canada in 1903, was not as fortunate in the long run. Fifty years later, in 1949, the private papers of one of the American lawyers who had argued Venezuela's case before the tribunal were published. By this time, the lawyer himself -- Severo Mallet-Prevost -- was dead, as were all individuals who had participated in the 1899 decision, but his papers charged that the Russian chairman was guilty of collusion with the British. After the publication of the Mallet-Prevost papers, Venezuela in 1962 renounced the 1899 decision and said that it was null and void. Some have suggested that the State Department in Washington feared a leftist government in British Guiana, and, wanting to restrict its area of jurisdiction as much as possible, urged the Venezuelans to make the most of the issue. We may not know the truth of that charged until the 1880's or 1890's when the relevant State Department documents are opened to the public. With or without support from the United States, Venezuela pushed its claims more forcefully in 1966 as British Guiana gained its independence and became Guyana. No longer was the problem one between a weak Latin American country and Great Britain, as in 1899, but rather a struggle between oil rich Venezuela, the wealthiest country in Latin America, and Guyana.

When I was in Venezuela four years ago, in 1970, I could not help but observe the seriousness with which Venezuelans regarded the subject. Every map showed five-eighths of Guyana as belonging to Venezuela; Venezuelans called the disputed area "La Zona en Reclamacion". Maps were everywhere. Every car carried a map. As in Ontario now, licence plates tasted more than one year, and each motorist had to buy a paper sticker to show that he had paid his annual fees. There, the stickers were not rectangular, as they are here, but the shape of a

From the

I.S.O. NOTEBOOK



DR. G. MOUNT, DEPT. OF HISTORY

map of Venezuela, complete with "La Zona en Reclamacion". In Caracas, thanks to a Laurentian student whose brother worked there, I was able to visit the Foreign Office. The men whom my wife and I met there impressed us as sincere, intelligent, articulate, cosmopolitan individuals who would have been an asset to any country's diplomatic corps. Yet, on the matter of the Guyana boundary, they were convinced that Venezuela had suffered a gross miscarriage of justice and that that wrong had to be righted. Because of the intensity of feeling on the subject, I left thinking that no Venezuelan government could light-heartedly renounce "La Zona en Reclamacion" and return to the 1899 line.

The continuing dispute has affected Guyana in a number of ways. First, Venezuela has kept Guyana out of the Organization of American States and prevented it from signing a nuclear prohibition treaty for Latin America. Exclusion from the OAS has meant that Guyana has not been eligible for development funds from the Inter-American Development Bank.

Secondly, Venezuela has launched armed attacks against the disputed territory, encouraged insubordination to Guyanese authority by residents of the area in question, and alarmed the Guyanese with a claim to the territorial sea. In 1966, Venezuelan forces seized the Guyanese portion of the island of Ankoko on the boundary between Venezuela and the disputed territory, and they remained there until after the conclusion of a *modus vivendi*, the Pori of Spain Protocol, in 1970. On the very weekend in February, 1970 when Guyana was preparing to celebrate its attainment of Republic status within the British Commonwealth, Venezuelan forces from Ankoko launched an attack against the Guyanese Army, Police and civilian property in the area. A weekend of firing by the Venezuelans prompted a Guyanese appeal to the United Nations Security Council. Guyanese leaders charge that "Venezuelan diplomats have engaged in subversive activity among the Amerindian population of 'La Zona en Reclamacion' and that Ve-

nezuela provided military training and weapons so that ranchers could state a separatist revolt early in 1969. In 1968, Guyana's leaders were deeply concerned when Venezuela formally claimed some of the territorial sea off the disputed coast.

Thirdly, Venezuela has exerted economic pressure. Both of that country's major political parties have warned that they would not recognize the validity of licenses granted by Guyana to any mining companies so that they might operate in the disputed region, and in 1968, Prime Minister Burnham charged that the Venezuelan government of the then-President Leoni had threatened sanctions against companies with property in Venezuela which were also doing business in "La Zona en Reclamacion". On June 15, 1968, Venezuela actually issued a warning to multi-national corporations through an advertisement in The Times of London. The cost to Guyana should be obvious in view of the fact that there are gold and diamond deposits, as well as forest reserves, in the controversial territory.

Guyana's Army is well trained but small and no match for Venezuela's much larger Army, Navy, and Air Force which are equipped with the latest weaponry, including jet planes from Canada. Even so, the Venezuelan situation led Guyana in 1969 to divert twenty per cent of its budget to defence and to levy a three per cent tax on imports. Sensibly, Guyana is looking for allies as well. Prime Minister Burnham has indicated that Guyana cannot expect very much help from the United States, which has extensive investments in Venezuela, nor from the United Kingdom, whose favourable balance of trade with Venezuela is greater than Guyana's gross national product, and in this day of the oil shortage, he could probably expect even less. His strategy, accordingly, has been to ignore ideological differences and strengthen the relationship with Guyana's other powerful neighbour, Brazil. In 1968, a number of high-ranking Guyanese, including political, military, and business leaders, visited Brazil. A resulting cultural agreement

provides for an exchange of personnel, films and printed material and for a mutual recognition of certain professional qualifications. Since then, the Brazilian Embassy in Georgetown has begun classes in Portuguese and there have been other exchanges between the two countries. While we were in Guyana, civil servants and the Prime Minister himself discussed a road link between Georgetown, the Guyanese capital on the Atlantic coast, and the interior of northern Brazil; Georgetown would serve as a free port for Brazil. This would increase Brazil's economic interest in Guyana's survival. Brazil has military and political interests as well. If Venezuela were to gain control of the area she claims, she would surround Brazil's Territory of Rio Branco on three sides. It does not require much imagination to appreciate that Brazilian military planners would prefer weak Guyana to oil-rich Venezuela on at least one of those sides. Brazilian leaders fear the precedent of the Venezuelan claim for reasons of their own. Some of Brazil's borders were arbitrated, and if Guyana's present boundaries are illegal under international law, then some of Brazil's may also be.

In 1970, Guyana and Venezuela signed the Pori of Spain Protocol which imposes the status quo for a twelve year period. Given Guyana's relative weakness, it was shrewd to opt for a possible cooling-off period. The Guyanese government is also contemplating a transfer of the capital from Georgetown, in what is unquestionably Guyanese territory, to Matthews' Ridge, in "La Zona en Reclamacion". Such a move might strengthen Guyana's claim.

The continuing struggle for the Guyanese border may cause us Canadians to consider ourselves fortunate that we lost our 1903 boundary dispute so decisively. For us the issue was resolved, and we could resume a normal relationship with our neighbour. The British victory of 1899 may well turn out to have been Pyrrhic as far as Guyana is concerned.

The Passer- by

The time was right. Each second was correct. Each hour was sure.

The beat of the tap agitated his mind as it kneeled into his brain-pound, pound, pound, pound. One beat came after the other in quick succession. Like gunshots, they wounded his thoughts, rubbing his matter with the roughness of coarse sand paper, ever rubbing over and over.

He slammed the book shut. He rose from his seat and grabbed the tap's handle. The gleening silver stood cold and selfless in his warm hand. He pushed it hard against the air.

It was silent.

His mind was quiet, tranquil. The pounding water had died.

It was time for him to go. The exam was waiting, the marks were ready to be given.

He entered the large room. There in it stood only one small desk -- one single desk, just high enough for a child. He sat down in it. The chair was tiny and low. The desk top was compact and low. His bony knees scraped with pain at the bottom of the desk as he tried in vain to fit himself, his large, grown frame into the desk of a child.

Uneomfortable, he sat there and waited. A small elf came to him and gave him his question--'What do children do?'--and the three sheets of blue-lined paper with the red margins, and the large, thick pencil, sharpened with a dull penknife. The little man told him he could now start.

The man with the greying hair remained there without motion. His mature, long, well-trained fingers lay idle upon the small desk top. His large, long, agile legs lay still, stretched out in front.

He moved his eyes. They moved slowly cautiously, puzzlingly over the silent four words written there on the white paper. He had studied so hard and so long with great pain and tortuous suffering to receive this one, this one stupid, unimportant, trivial question--'What do children do?'--a question that was shorter than all his words of life.

The man wept.

He tore each sheet of white blank paper and he wept. The wet tears rolled down his creased and aging skin onto the white, wise beard of a hard life of the past.

The man wept. Bitterness swelled out of each snow-crowned eye as he watched the clean, white, blank paper flutter through the air, spreading about the room, filling it with empty words. What do children do? Lay still and intact on the question sheet.

The man laid his head on top of the words of black and wept.

He had never known.

